The Time Piece.

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FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Letter II.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE chosen a wide and comprehensive field of discussion: to render justice to the subject would require the persevering strength of Hercules, united with the wisdom of Nestor or Ulysses. Animadversions upon the measures of yourself and your coadjutors shall, for the present, be postponed. It is my principle object to consider *things as they are*, and the system most prudent to be adopted. A few prefatory observations may be necessary; I shall then proceed to open the alarming picture to your view.

Fortune, Sir, has destined you to assume a conspicuous and an interesting character; she has assigned you a principal part and placed you upon a distinguished theatre of action. At your elevation to the presidency she had completed her task; it should then have been your province to have stamped the dignity of virtue upon your name. Notwithstanding the smallness of the majority which gave you victory in a doubtful contest, and even the obnoxious sentiments you had published to the world, your opponents were ready to submit with cheerfulness to your authority; for the conduct of your administration they bestowed upon you credit in advance; with more generosity than prudence they afforded you praises by anticipation. The silent obscurity and apparent neglect in which you were placed under the auspices of your predecessor, seemed to raise a presumption that you were not altogether implicated in the errors of his cabinet. The censure of ambition and Machiavelian policy fell exclusively upon the devoted head of Hamilton. It was fondly believed that your experience and initiation into the mystery of affairs would have evinced to you the fallacy of political friendships, and that the first act of your official career would have been the destruction of an odious and invidious system of favoritism. The people expected a reformation of the state, from the policy or coldness, if not from the virtues, of your character. Alas, Sir, too soon had they forgotten that you formed your principles and your opinions from the pernicious and polluted fountain of St. James.

The æra of your predecessor was marked with great events: He too, was placed upon an interesting and eventful stage. The scenes which passed before him were so astonishing in review; so dangerous and so sudden in their transition, that the difficulties and responsibility of his situation may plead an apology for his errors. France arose from the tomb of despotism with an unexpected rapidity which surprised and confounded every beholder. It required time and recovery from our astonishment before we could estimate the consequences of this wonderful phænomenon. Even the hero of American liberty hesitated to acknowledge the representative of the renovated nation*, before he could be satisfied of the reality and success of the resurrection. Without applauding this prudential difficulty, we must not forget the responsibility of a national executive; the constitutional organ of the welfare of five millions of people.

The subsequent events of the war; the strength of a numerous and formidable confederacy; the casual vicissitudes of fortune, and the uncertain termination of a novel and unprecedented contest, may be urged as a plausible apology, if not a complete vindication of the policy ostensibly pursued by the government. Such selfish considerations may even be urged to palliate our unwillingness or our tardiness to comply with the stipulation of our treaties, for our latitude of construction, in some cases, and our narrow rigidness of decision in others.—Yet all these considerations, when united in their aggregated strength, cannot establish the propriety, the consistency, or the expediency (for we contest not the *right*) in the midst of hostilities to negociate a treaty with the enemy of our ally.

Feeble as some of these apologies may appear, although urged in favor of a Washington, most of them are wholly inapplicable to yourself. As far as greater light could have rendered your conduct more consistent, generous or secure, are you to be justly charged with misconduct in your office. It was not for you to learn that the revolution in France was established beyond the impotent efforts of its opposers, and beyond the congregated empire, armies and force of Europe. Your faithful* Minister, indeed the united universe, had furnished details incontestibly convincive that the new republic was as triumphant over internal conspirators, as external enemies. Why then, I firmly repeat it, why was Mr. Munroe recalled at a period when his presence was the most necessary in France? Why was not he entrusted with the powers which you boast of having vested in his successor and the subsequent commissioners? Why were so many artifices used to inflame the minds of the people against the French? And Sir, above all, what were your motives and what the "*baseless fabrick*" of your hostile visions, when you presented your irritative and envenomed address to the public representatives?

Yes Sir, Lysander asks you, upon what visionary data you conceived your warlike plans? Was it resentment of the arrogant pretensions of Barras, at most ridiculous, but never dangerous? And shall the haughty passions of a Barras and an Adams involve their countries in a state of ruinous hostility? But let me inform you that motives still more perfidious have been suggested as the secret foundation of your conduct, and the suggestion becomes stamped with the indelible mark of probability when connected with a general series of measures, and considered as a part of a uniform and premeditated system. The hopes of the tyrannic confederation have been placed in a counter revolution. Defeated in the field of battle, they had presumed upon eventual success from internal insurrections and the jarring conflicts of party. With the malice of Milton's devils they have rivetted their eager eyes upon the dæmon of conspiracy, and grinned with a ghastly smile at each detail of massacre and murder. Many a deep laid plot has been devised in the guilty cabinet of London, and many a stipend paid by a minister who is known to be the patron and the bountiful rewarder of treason. What honest politician would not consider himself debased when made the confidential repository of such plans? The republic triumphed over every fresh conspiracy. His imperial majesty concluded the terms of peace; and the chimerical basis of presidential declamation vanished like the dark and dismal vapours of a midnight sky.

Mistake me not for the indiscriminate apologist of France. I regret their hostile depredations upon our commerce, and am far from approving the haughty severity of their conduct. They should have received our envoys in the possession of special instructions, and invested with extraordinary powers. They should have heard our representations with candid patience and attention, and perhaps the condition of our country demanded some proportion of charitable indulgence; but can it be affirmed by the blindest of your advocates that France has been wholly destitute of forbearance? With all their effrontery can they advance the assertion without a blush? Even Lysander, unread as he is in the arcana of your political free masonry can assign a conclusive reason for the rejection of your agents. France could not prudently trust an administration by whom she had been so egregiously deceived.

You are not to be reminded of the character and conduct of Taleyrand Perigord, formerly the Bishop of Autun. It is wholly unnecessary to refresh your memory upon this subject; too well alas! you remember his recent residence in the U. States. This man, with more intrigue than honesty, ingratiated himself into the secrets of your party: It has since appeared with a premeditated view to betray their confidence. The tale is short but pithy. Let the President of the United States then declare, *What persons have been the dupes of foreign influence?* Frequent in his visits to the leaders of the *federal* party, his knowledge of their views, their sentiments, and their wishes was acquired from the confidential communications of its favourite and most influential apostles. If the artifice of Talleyrand was infamously dishonourable, the weakness of his informers was wretchedly ridiculous. Possessed of the requisite information, the arch intriguer returns to his country. After over-reaching our government, he becomes seated in the department, and vested in the management of public affairs. The representations of such a man would naturally possess more weight with the Directory, than all the studied orations and united eloquence of Pinckney, Gerry and Marshall. Deriving his stream of information from the source of the fountain, was the crafty Frenchman to listen with complacency to their declarations of our friendship and sincerity?—I know, Sir, that I am touching upon a very delicate subject: Individuals, unused to contradiction, shrink back with anguish from the voice of sincerity; the contexture of their nerves are generally too refined to bear the smallest contact from the hand of truth; guilt, like the sensitive plant, invariably suffers from exposure. The story of Talleyrand forms a prominent outline of the history of our French negociation. It is sufficient to explain the motives which occasioned the rejection of our envoys.

I am conscious, Sir, of digressing from the principal part of my plan; but as war is the darling object of your cabinet, and the daily subject of interesting conversation, it is necessary to convince the people that the administration is not altogether guiltless. The passions of the public serve, in general, as a species of barometer to general affairs; and while the object of my heart is still to preserve peace, and to avert the desolating calamities of hostility, it becomes essential to prevent the overflowing exuberance of irritation.

In considering the measures of administration, I call in question the *propriety*, the *policy*, and the *expediency*, but by no means deny the *strict right* of their conduct. As an independent nation, possessed, and in the full exercise of sovereignty, we were entitled to enter into a treaty with Great Britain; but the naked consideration of *right* is far from establishing the *policy* of its stipulations or the *expediency* of its formation in the present conjuncture of affairs. In recalling Mr. Munro, you exercised a right strictly appertaining to the office of the presidency; still it does not follow as a necessary consequence that the measure was either just, prudent, expedient, or seasonable. You cannot surely flatter yourself that such dogmatic and imperious argumentation will stifle the suggestions of reason or, silence the rational and indignant enquiries of freemen: driven from the miserable expedient of your sophistry, you will not find protection by retreating to the citadel of official prerogative.

You stand, Sir, in an important, and permit me to add in a most responsible situation. Your country has entrusted you with great and extensive authorities, but remember that she has imposed upon you weighty and obligatory duties. The heaven is obscured by threatening and tremendous clouds: Already the waves of the ocean beat with increasing fury upon our shores: The angel of destruction is ready to seize his fatal arrows: The protecting hand of Deity and the united wisdom of our councils alone can avert his vengeance. Stay, then, the fatal determination until we have tryed every possible mean and every virtuous exertion to continue the blessings of peace and tranquility to our much loved country.

LYSANDER.

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* It appears, by the interrogations put by general Washington to his council, that he hesitated between receiving the ambassadors of the new republic, or of a regency, or refusing both.

* Mr. Munroe.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.—No XVIII.

ON NATIONAL REFLECTIONS.

NOTHING can be more absurd to the eye of reason than to value ourselves upon the characteristic features of the community to which we belong. Replete as it seems with every principle of vain ostentation, it is no less destructive of our own personal pre-eminence. The man who possesses no virtues distinct from his fellow citizens, can never be accounted a superior in the great circle of society. Whatever knowledge he may have derived from national education, it serves but to raise him to a common level with the rest, unless superior abilities should exalt him to a more conspicuous situation; and the same may be said with respect to every other emolument which is afforded by local situation.

To elevate, therefore, the general character of our countrymen, instead of being any advantage to ourselves, is to compare our education with the profits deduced from it, and our own abilities and virtues with that of the generality of those who have received an equal portion of instruction.

Nor is it less absurd to depress the merits of an individual, on account of the characteristic faults of his country, or to cast reflections on his own wants and deformities when it is the particular tenor of his education only which created them in him. For we ought at least to make allowances for the defects of education when through the want of it so many prejudicies and vices creep into the mind and manners, and from an additional bias against our idea of their original temper and virtue.

To compare then, the emoluments of our own community with the wants of another and from it to deduce any recommendation to ourselves, is in fact, to calculate our virtues according to our fortunes, and to depress the natural merits of another to a level with the adversities that befall him. Yet how few are there in private life, who are willing to calculate on so slipery a foundation. How few there

are even in the height of proſperity, who would riſk the ſuſtainment of a well earned fame, on the precarious events of fortune, ſtill leſs when fixt in a more queſtionable ſituation. In forming our ideas of individuals, from this calculation a few years would involve us in the utmoſt abſurdity. Man is continually changing his ſtation in life, and he who to day is elevated to a throne, may to-morrow do punance at the altar.

Nations, like men, are ſubject to the alteration of time. They too have their ſeaſons of riſe, progreſs and decline; and though the alteration may occupy a more conſiderable period, they are no leſs the children of fortune and the ſubjects of futurity.

The nation who was at one time buried in barbariſm may in the next aſſume the garb of civilization, and in the third, ſhine forth in the ſplendor of the ſciences. And if at preſent we ſhould vainly boaſt of our own national ſuperiority, we may in a few years hence have the mortification to be hold another race whom fortune has elevated to a preeminent ſituation, both in politics and the arts and manners of the people.

SOLON.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

New Gaol, April 21ſt, 1798.

SIR,

BE pleaſed, through the medium of your paper, to return the ſincere thanks of a great number of diſtreſſed debtors to the Ancient Court of Dover, for their generous donation, on Wedneſday laſt, of 200 pounds of excellent freſh beef, and 50 ſhad, which were received at a time that afforded great relief, to their very humble ſervants,

The Diſtreſſed Debtors.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

TO S—C—

HAST thou e'er known of ſickneſs the dread power;
Haſt thou been by the gripe of pain oppreſt;
Haſt thou e'er thought nigh was the fatal hour,
And have thine eyes denied their wonted reſt?

What then can calm the ſick, the fainting ſoul?
Nor med'cines aid, nor aught on earth can ſoothe
Like the ſoft accents of the friend we love,
The ſoothing voice of ſympathy and truth.

Where beat thy pulſes with the fever's rage,
Thy throbbing temples too oppreſt with pain;
Did not the hand ſo lov'd the pain aſſuage
While its ſoft preſſure dwelt upon the brain?

And when to raiſe thy weak recumbent head
His hand eſſayed, did not thy heart ſo glow
With gratitude and love, that all he ſaid
Seem'd like ſome cheering angle ſent below?

If not, thou never waſt alive to love;
Ne'er did his influence o'er thy boſom ſteal;
Its hopes, its fears, ne'er did thy cold heart prove,
For thou haſt loſt the magic power to feel.

Yes, dear Philander, but for thy fond care
This frame had ſunk in one eternal ſleep;
Theſe lips which now reſpire the vital air
Had clos'd in death, and thou been left to weep.

Thy much loved voice recalled the parting breath,
Still'd the deli ium of my burning brain,
Taught me to ſtrive againſt the power of death,
Elſe had the aid of Med'cine been in vain.

Haſt thou not watch'd the taper's lonely blaze
When ſilence 'ſelf, ſat muſing at thy ſide?
Haſt thou not waited till the morning's rays
Proclaim'd the day in all its new-born pride?

And now returning health begins to cheer
My languid days, doſt thou not ſtill attend
My ev'ry care to ſooth—with love ſincere,
Anxious to prove the tender feeling friend?

CLARA.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

CONTENTMENT.

COME ſweet contentment, heav'n born maid:
And with thy charms my ſoul pervade,
Cauſe ev'ry jarring paſſion ceaſe
To rule, and all within be peace.

If with the poor, thou'rt to be found
And fly'ſt from thoſe whoſe wealth abound,
May heav'n ſo grant I ne'er be great
But poverty ſtill on me wait.

As thou with vice can never dwell,
I'll in each virtue ſtrive t' excell,
In virtue's paths alone I'll find
Thee, laſting joy and peace of mind.

Let th' miſer enjoyment refuſe,
To heap up gold he dare not uſe;
And let th' man of pleaſure forego
The minds real joy for empty ſhow.

But as for me thus I love moſt
I'm proud to make the fav'rite boaſt,
Corroding cares my mind ne'er fret,
Still I am pleas'd with my own ſtate;
Taught in what ſtation I am plac'd,
Content alone can make me bleſs'd.

EDWIN.

Demeſtic Intelligence.

FREDERICKSBURG, *APRIL* 14.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Spotſylvania county on Tueſday the 10th April 1798 they having been previouſly notified by advertiſements in the public papers, that their opinions would be called for on the preſent intereſting criſis in their affairs, they conſider it their ſolemn duty to declare their ſentiments on the preſent momentous and eventful ſtate of their country. in the following Reſolution—which being ſeparately put, were unanimouſly agreed to.

1ſt. Reſolved, That next to a diſſolution of the Union of our happy country, a war with France ought to be avoided; and, that nothing leſs, than an open and avowed attack upon our rights as a free and independent nation, can juſtify ſuch a meaſure—that all leſſer cauſes ariſing out of a difference of opinion, in conſtruction of ſubſiſting treaties. the laws of nations and Diplomatic ceremonies whatever temporary inconvenience may reſult, cannot juſtify a meaſure pregnant with ſuch alarming and permanent injuries to the happineſs and proſperity of our country—that in weighing the argument in favor of war, the dangers awaiting our political inſtructions, in riſking the principles of our Liberties and happineſs upon European connections and politics. ſhould be taken into the moſt ſerious conſideration—and intereſts ſo dear to us, ſhould not be made to give way to perſonal reſentments, a ſtruggle for power or party ſpirit.

2d. Reſolved. That ſtrongly impreſſed with the opinion, that moderation and forbearance will yet tend to promote the reſtoration of harmony and good underſtanding between America and her ſiſter republic, and finally that all the differences may be adjuſted upon terms, honourable to both countries.—We heartily deprecate any meaſure which may be ſo offenſive, as to cloſe the door of reconciliation, and mar all future proſpects of accommodation; in this view whilſt we doubt the conſtitutionality of that part of the Preſident's meſſage, which permits armed veſſels to be cleared, we truſt that as the conſtitution has given the power of declaring war to congreſs alone, the repreſentatives of the people will not be influenced in their deliberations by a perſonal conſideration, but by thoſe only, which involve the happineſs and intereſts of their country.

3d. Reſolved, That peace with France, upon any terms, leſs than an abandonment of our rights as a free people, is preferable to a connection with England upon terms, that would embark our intereſts and happineſs in the ſame bottom with her's, and eventually ſubject us to the ſame deſpotiſm, corruption and bankruptcy, under which ſhe is now labouring.

4th. Reſolved, that viewing the calamities which will enſue from a war with France we are led to apprehend the aid that ſuch an event would afford to the unremitted exertions of the enemies of republicaniſm, in the United States, before our government is matured, and its principles permanently eſtabliſhed, by a liberal and correct conſtruction, and fearful to anticipate, that it would give additional unconſtitutional weight to executive to acquire power in the time of war.

5th. Reſolved, That to an enlightened people every information ought to be afforded by thoſe in power, which can elucidate the unhappy difference that ſubſiſts between America and her ſiſter republic; that if there be juſt cauſe for war, they may be convinced of it and not preſſed into meaſures, which can never be effectual without unanimity; but muſt expoſe our country to all the misfortunes, that uſually befall a divided people, and finally end in all the horrors of a civil war, and conſequent deſpotiſm.

6th. Reſolved, That John Mercer, one of this meeting, tranſmit the foregoing Reſolutions to John Dawſon, Eſquire, our Repreſentative in congreſs, and requeſt him to ſubmit them to the conſideration of the houſe of repreſentatives.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23.

On Wedneſday, after diſpoſing of ſome ordinary buſineſs, the Houſe of Repreſentatives went into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, when the bill from the Senate to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purpoſes, was called up. This propoſes an appropriation of 950,000 dollars, to enable the Preſident to procure, in any manner he may deem expedient, a number of veſſels, not exceeding ſixteen, nor carrying more than 22 guns each, to be employed as convoys, or in any other manner which in his judgment will beſt contribute to the general intereſts of the United States. A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to ſtrike out the fourth ſection of the bill, which directs the employment of theſe veſſels. He ſpoke at conſiderable length in ſupport of his motion, and Mr. Harper followed him in oppoſition to it. No queſtion was taken.

HELVETIC CONSTITUTION.

The Helvetic conſtitution, (ſays a French paper) planned by citizen Ochs, is in French, Italian and German—it is different from ours, in that the departments have taken the name of cantons, and the cantons of diſtricts. A ſtranger muſt reſide 20 years in the country before he can become a citizen. The legiſlative body have the power to determine in all caſes, where the exerciſe of the rights of citizenſhip is ſuſpended. The commiſſioners of the Directory near the cantons or departments, are called National Preſets; they are inveſted with great power. The Directory can ſuſpend the accuſers and the preſident of the Tribunals; the chiefs and officers of all grades; the adminiſtrators, the preſets, &c. It makes all appointments, even to the commiſſaries of the public treaſury, who are abſolutely dependent on it. The Directory, in number five, remain in office five years; a member is changed every year; he is of right, a member of the Senate, or the Council of Ancients.

To be a member of the Senate, he muſt have been a member of one of the two councils, or a miniſter or agent for the exterior, or a member of the ſupreme tribunal, or national preſet, or preſident of one tribunal or of ſome other adminiſtrative body. The Directory have the prior right to propoſe altogether, to remit, or change puniſhments, the ſame as to rewarding thoſe who turn ſtate evidence. The Senators are choſen for eight years, and the members of the Grand Council for ſix years.

The cantons or departments are in number 22; each appoints four ſenators and eight members of the Grand Council. Each council has a ſeparate guard. Their ſittings are public. The number of aſſiſtants is in proportion to the number of the members of each council. A man muſt either be married or a widower to be eligible to the directorſhip. The members of the Directory are nominated by the two Councils: but it is decided by lot which of thoſe have the privilege of determining the election. The number of miniſters will be either four or ſix. The other parts of the conſtitution are nearly ſimilar to that of the French.

On Thurſday the Houſe Repreſentatives of the United States, went into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purpoſes; when the motion to ſtrike out the fourth ſection coming again under conſideration, it was ſtruck out almoſt by common conſent. The fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh ſections, all which related to the employment of the veſſels as convoys, were alſo ſtruck out—one paat of the Houſe not thinking it neceſſary to direct the Preſident how the veſſels ſhould be employed, and another being againſt their being employed as convoys altogether. A motion was then made by Mr. S. Smith, and carried 49 to 27, for ſtriking out ſixteen veſſels and inſerting twelve. Mr. Gallatin then made a motion to amend the firſt ſection, by adding the following words, "provided they (the veſſels) ſhall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any foreign port or place," which he ſupported by a ſpeech of conſiderable length. The committee roſe without taking a queſtion.

The eſtabliſhment of a Republic, one and indiviſible, in the room of the ancient confederation, in Switzerland, may now be conſidered as completed. The ariſtocratic Cantons of Zurich, Baſle, Solothurn and Friburgh had already on the 5th February decided in favour of a Democratic Repreſentative Government. Lucerne and Schafhonſen will no doubt, have haſtened to imitate their example. The Oligarchs of Bern were in all probability expelled by their former ſubjects, and the remaining ſix Cantons as well as the Griſons and other allies had from times immemorial, a purely democratic government. France which had every poſſible reaſon, to diſtruſt the heads of the former Olygarchy will henceforth find in United Switzerland, an energetic and faithful ally.

An Iriſh writer gives the following brief deſcription of the preſent ſtate of his country: "A ſyſtem of jealouſy and eſpionage is adopted; an action of ſecret intelligence is inſtituted; large premiums are offered for the encouragement of perjury, by ſubſcriptions for informers; whole legions of ſpies are enliſted in the ſervice of government, who are moſt liberally paid with the money of the public; but my paper is exhauſted."

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, March 5.

The brigands ſeem determined to make an attack upon all the poſts in our poſſeſſion at the ſame time. They were beat off at L'Archaye with conſiderable loſs: But at Mirabelais and Grand Bois, they were more ſucceſsful; theſe poſts, and one called La Coupe about ſix miles hence, having fallen into their hands. This laſt place was garriſoned by 100 men, 50 of whom were killed or wounded, including 7 officers; of the aſſailants, 700 fell in the attack: had not the ammunition given out, it is imagined the garriſon would have made a greater reſiſtance. Camp Lourmier, ſeven miles from hence, was attacked yeſterday evening by 4 or 5000 brigands: hitherto we have no accounts from thence, but we ſuppoſe our troops maintained their ground as our colours are diſcernible.

General Nesbitt, our new commander in chief, we shall now look for almost daily. He brings out, it is reported, 4000 troops.

ADJUTANT GENERAL's OFFICE,

Albany, April 10.

The adjutant General informs the commandants of regiments, that he means to inspect their respective regiments agreeable to the form prescribed in chap. 24th, art. 11, *on reviews of inspection*, in Baron Steubens regulations.

After inspection, he will devote the day to the instruction of the subaltern officers and serjeants, in the manual exercise and platoon firings, in two separate squads.

The commanding officers of regiments will attend the parade, with forms of returns for Field and Staff.

The commanding officers of companies will attend, with company forms of returns.

The commandants of troops of horse, will attend with cavalry forms.

And the commandants of artillery corps, where there are no artillery given to the companies, will use the same forms as the Infantry—where the companies of artillery are provided with artillery, the adj. gen will furnish them with forms.

D. VAN HORNE.

[The printers throughout the state are requested to insert the above.]

SOCIETY FOR FREE DEBATE.

IT was determined at the last meeting of the Society, *That a Representative in Congress ought to be governed by his own opinions in preference to those of his constituents?*

On Thursday evening next, will be discussed the following question:

Would it be better policy, under existing circumstances, to lay an embargo, then to arm in defence of our carrying trade?

Such persons as are fond of discussion, are requested to attend: The chair will be taken precisely at 7 o clock Tickets of admission, price 1s. to be had at the bar.

N. B. Seats are reserved for LADIES who please to attend. By order of the Committee,

MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Secretary.

Tammany Society.

BUSINESS of much important to the Society, requires the punctual attendance of the members this evening, at the wigwam.

By order of the Grand Sachem
D. DODGE Secretary.

April 23.

TO LET.

A FRONT ROOM, in Broad-street, near the City Hall, convenient for an Office Possession given immediately, by applying at No. 32, Broad-street. April 20. 2w.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale,

AN excelllent Printing Press, almost new, with a Marble Stone, of the first quality.

A Font of Small Pica, half worn,	*Wt.*	200
A Font of Long Primer,	do.	200
A Font of Brevier,	do.	100

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left a any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

FOR SALE.

A Large Cow, that will calf this present month, she is accustomed to the city, very gentle and will be useful for a private family that is fond of good milk. Enquire No. 32 Broad-street.

New-York April 16, 1798. tf.

ALL Persons having demands against the esta- of Matthew Gillespy, deceased, are requeste to deliver the same at William Cumming's, No. 25 William-street, for settlement; and those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE GILLASPY, Administratrix

March 21. 3taw. 6w.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Electors of the City and County of New-York, held at Hunter's Hotel on Friday evening, 5th of April, MARINUS WILLET in the Chair, JOHN MERCEREAU, Secretary, the following gentlemen were nominated, as Candidates to the ensuing Election, viz.

Representative in Congress, from the first six wards of this City

Edward Livingston.

Senators in the State Legislature.

From New York.

David, Gelston and William Denning.

From Long-Island.

John Schenck, and De Witt Clinton.

From Westchester-County.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Aaron Burr,	Elias Nexen,
John Swartwout,	John A. Wolfe,
James Hunt,	Arthur Smith,
Thomas Storm,	Phil. I. Arcularius,
Ezekiel Robins,	Eben. S. Burling,
John B. Provoost,	James Fairlie.
William Boyd,	

AT a Respectable Meeting of Free Holders held at Van Nostrants Tavern in the 7th ward of the city of New York, on Monday the 16th instant, Henry Rutgers in the Chair, G. F. Dominick Secretary, it was unanimously resolved to support Robert R. Livingston as Governor, and Stephen Van Rensselaer as Lieutenant Governor at the Ensuing Election.

For Representative in Congress for the District of West Chester.

Philip Van Cortlandt.

Senators in the State Legislature.

David Gelston, William Denning, John Schenck, De Witt Clinton, and Pierre Van Courtlandt, jun

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Aaron Burr,	Elias Nexen,
John Swartwout,	John A. Wolfe,
James Hunt,	Arthur Smith,
Thomas Storm,	Phil. I. Arcularius,
Ezekiel Robins,	Eben. S. Burling,
John B. Provoost,	James Fairlie.
William Boyd,	

All persons disposed to support the above Nomination are requested to meet at Mr. Van Nostrants on Thursday evening the 19th inst. to make the necessary arrangments to promote the Election of the aforesaid candidates.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

William & Alexander O'Brien,

STUCCO-PLAISTERERS,

No. 33, Chapel-street,

(Who executed the ornaments in the Branch Bank, under the inspection of Mr. John I. Moore, likewise the ornament ceiling in the York Bank, under the inspection of Mr. George Doulet)

BEGS leave to inform their friends in this city and the public in general, that they intend to supply all master-builders with different kinds of enrichments in Stucco, suitable for cornices for rooms of any size, to be executed at the shortest notice. Likewise ornament friezes of any design, and put up on moderate terms if required. They will also execute ornamental ceilings, center pieces, flowers in halls, ornament nieches, breast of chimnies, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms ever offered in America, and in such a manner as they trust will merit the approbation of those who are pleased to employ them.

N. B. Orders from the country executed on the shortest notice.

April 11. 6t.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shipyards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes, such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows. Sliding glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

For Publication by Subscription,

A celebrated and much admired New Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown.

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

THE LOOKER ON.

YES, my reader, for fear of being thought superstitious, this whole evening, I have been obliged to be a LOOKER ON—Upon what? Why two young Gentlemen and Ladies, selected from a large circle, playing a game at whist—Shameful want of independence, that a remarker of manners should fling away so much time, and not do any thing for the happiness of his fellow creatures, or gain one new idea. To hear the frequent repetition of two by trick, and honors are easy appeared no great trick; and shewed to the Looker on, that had the parties a sense of what was honorable, they would have cried *whist* for *honor* is at *stake*. In the course of play, I observed the parties often swung for honors; but I thought they suspended one of infinitely greater consequence; the honor of reason. So far is such frivolity from employing the mind, that an automaton can be made to play, with the greatest accuracy:—And shall rational creatures make themselves mere automatons? No, let them exercise their minds to promote the general good and happiness of mankind; this is honorable.

When, by accident, I have seen three or four old maids playing for husbands, telling fortunes by cards, and cutting highest and lowest, for sparks; I conjecture, that by the same line of conduct, they lost the honor of Hymen, and gained that only, which old age commands.—When I see young apprentices and tradesmen, neglecting their business and running to the tavern, to pass away their time at a civil game of whist, I fear it will end in gambling, and they will lose honor, by proving indolent and unprofitable members of society.—When I see students, carrying a pack of cards into every evening circle, as steadily as a priest does his psalm book, I think they betray a want of ideas; and I fear at a future examination, they will lose their honor.

When I see the heads of families, at the card table, I am wont to think, not only their honor is in danger, but the honor of the family; for what less can they expect, than that their children should fall into the infamous practice of gambling, when experience proves that the pleasures of play become insipid, unless highly seasoned by a foreign kind of specie, vulgarly called money.

A fiddlestick, cried my wife (looking over my shoulder and reading my last sentence) there is no orthodox presbyterian, however rigid in his principles, more against gambling than myself—but there is no manner of hurt in taking a game at cards now and then.—There is Mr. and Mrs. ****, play; such a one plays: finally all the great folks play.

This was an argument, in favor of card-playing, too strong to be refuted; and thus I must be a silent animal, and view folly displayed by every grade, from the highest in office to the pauper that begs at the door, unless better examples are set by our superiors.

At a court of Chancery held at the Chancellor's house, in the city of New-York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honourable Robert R. Livingston, Esquire, Chancellor.

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant and Ebenezer Eaton, defendant. } FORASMUCH is it appears to the court, that a bill hath been filed therein by Charlottee Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, against Ebenezer Eaton, defendant, to obtain a decree for the sale of certain premises in the said bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the said defendant to the said complainant, whereupon process of subpœna to appear and answer, hath been duly issued and returned, and the said defendant hath not caused his appearance to be entered in this suit, according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered, in case the said process had been duly served, and an affidavit having been made to the satisfaction of this court, that enquiry had been made for the said defendant, in order to serve him with process of subpœna, issued out of and under the sea of this court, but that the said defendant could nolt be found, so as to be served with the said process: Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingston, of counsel for the said complainant, that the said defendant appear to the said bill, on or before the second Tuesday in May next, or in default thereof, that the said complainant's said bill be taken *pro confesso*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the sale of the said premises, or such part thereof, as to this court shall appear just and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inserted in at least two of the the public newspapers printed in the state of New-York, for the space of eight weks successively.

Extract from the minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Register

March 5.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

At a Court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's house, in the city of New York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Esq. Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an Infant; by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend Complainant, and James B. Nicholas, Defendant. } FORASMUCH at it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled therein by Eliza Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, Complainant, against James B. Nicholas, Defendant, to obtain a decree for the sale of certain premises in the said bill mentioned to have been morgaged by the said Defendant to the said Complainant—Whereupon process of subpœna to appear and answer hath been duly issued and returned, and the said Defendant hath not caused his appearance to be entered in this suit, as according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to have been entered, in case the said process had been duly served, and an affidavit having been made to the satisfaction of this Court, that enquiry had been made for the said defendant, in order to serve him with process of subpœna issuing out of, and under the seal of this court, but that the said defendant could not be found so as to be served with the said process—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of M. E. Livingston, of counsel for the said complainant, that the said defendant appear to the said bill on or before the second Tuesday in May next, or in default thereof, that the said complainant's said bill be taken *pro confesso*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the sale of the said premises, or such part thereof, as to this court shall appear just and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof be inserted in at least two of the public newspapers, printed in the state of New York, for the space of eight weeks successively.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Register.

March 5. law. 8w.

At a Court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's house in the city of New-York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Esquire, Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and Isaac Simons, defendant. } FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filed therein by Eliza Daubeny, an infant under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, against Isaac Simons, defendant, to obtain a decree for the sale of certain premises in the said bill mentioned to have been morgaged by the said defendant to the said complainant, whereupon process of subpœna to appear and answer, hath been duly issued and returned, and the said defendant hath not caused his appearance to be entered in this suit, according to the rules of this court, the same ought to have been entered in case the said process had been duly served, and an affidavit having been made to the satisfaction of this court, that enquiry hath been made for the said defendant, in order to serve him with process of subpœna, issuing out of, and under the seal of this court, but that the said defendant could not be found, so as to be served with the said process—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingston, of counsel for the said complainant, that the said defendant appear to the said bill, on or before the second Tuesday in May next, or in default thereof, that the said complainant's said bill be taken *pro confesso*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the sale of the said premises, or such part thereof, as to this court shall appear just and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inserted in at least two of the public newspapers printed in the state of New York, for the space of eight weeks successively.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Register.

March 5. law. 8 w.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds.

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15. tf

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

To Let, the upper part of a House. Apply as above. February 23. tf.

At a court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's house in the city of New-York the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Esquire, Chancellor,

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and John Dunsmoor, James Farr and James Nichols, defendants, } FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled therein by Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, against John Dunsmoor, James Farr, and James Nicholas, defendants, to obtain a decree for the sale of certain premises, in the said bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the said defendants to the said complainant, whereupon process of subpœna to appear and answer, hath been duly issued and returned, and the said defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered in this suit, as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered, in case the said process had been duly served; and an affidavit having been made to the satisfaction of this court that enquiry had been made for the said defendants, in order to serve them with process of subpœna, issuing out of and under the seal of this court, but that the said defendants could not be found, so as to be served with the said process; Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingston of counsel for the said complainant, that the said defendants appear to the said bill, on or before the second Tuesday in May next, or in default thereof, that the said complainant's said bill be taken *pro confesso*; TO THE END that a decree may be made for the sale of to the said premises, or such part thereof, as to this court shall appear just and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order within twenty days from the date hereof, be inserted in at least two of the public newspapers printed in the state of New-York, for the space of eight weeks successively.

Extract from the Minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Register.

March 5 law 8w

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of East Chester, in the county of West Chester, and state of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, Nicoll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds, conditioned for the payment of seven hundred and forty three pounds five shillings and ten pence, current money of the state of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next ensuing the date thereof; the said William S. Smith, for the better securing the payment thereof, as aforesaid, to the said Nicoll Floyd, his executors administrators or assigns, according to the condition of the said bond or obligation, did, on the said sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, mortgage to the said Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the sixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded south westerly, in front by Barclay street, formerly Anthony street; north easterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; south easterly, by the ground of the said Anthony Barclay; north westerly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the said Anthony Barclay, and the estate of Lewis Nichols (as the same are distinguished in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Lespenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceased, to Egbert Benson and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, and thirty seven); Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining; And whereas the condition of the said bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

NICOLL FLOYD.

January. law. 6w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. law.

December 11. tf

THE first year's publication of the *Time Piece* concluded on Wednesday, the 14th inst. All persons indebted for subscriptions or advertisements in said paper, will be pleased to make a settlement. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of M. L. Davis and Co. March 19.